

stitiis cancellatis, varicibus nullis; umbilico callo funiformi circumcincto; labro extus simplici, margine acuto.

*Hab.* Gotto Islands, 64 fathoms.

GENUS LAONA, A. Ad.

Testa semiovata, tenui, rimata, striis incrementi lamellosis rugosa; spira celatæ; anfractu ultimo magno rotundato. Apertura ampla, obliqua, rotundato-ovalis; labio recedente arcuato; labro simplici.

The British *Bulla pruinosa* belongs to the same group, which offers the peculiarity of a decussate surface. The form of the shells also is so different from that of any other division of Bullidæ, that I consider it desirable to point out the significance of these shells by giving them a distinctive name. The animal is unknown.

*Laona zonata*, A. Ad.

*L. testa sordide alba, fasciis duabus transversis latis rufo-fuscis ornata, lamellis longitudinalibus confertis tenuibus crenellatis et striis concentricis decussata.*

*Hab.* O-Sima; Yohuko.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

*Ootheca Wolleyana.* Part I. Edited by ALFRED NEWTON, M.A. &c. Van Voorst, 1864.

UNDER the modest title of a catalogue, or list, of the contents of the egg-chest of the late John Wolley, Mr. Alfred Newton has brought together and arranged a great number of valuable observations made by his late friend.

We need hardly remind our readers that Mr. Wolley was a most zealous and accurate ornithologist, and was especially successful in discovering the breeding-quarters of many of the rarest European birds. His labours were especially directed to the exploration of the north-eastern portion of Arctic Europe, Lapland, &c., from which he used to bring back, year by year, a store of most interesting observations and spoils to gladden the eyes of many a fellow-ornithologist, and to enrich many collections with birds in a state of plumage hardly known before. We rejoice to hear that the exploration of this interesting district is still being carried on by Mr. Newton, who seems to have inherited not only the collections, but the mantle of Wolley.

Wolley was a model naturalist. To the untiring energy and fond observation of a Waterton he added the critical exactness of a scholar; and thus, in his short life, he probably did more for European ornithology than any other living naturalist. Mr. Newton has found congenial employment in editing and revising (with additions) the memoranda of his friend; and we have only to say, with

regard to the present handsome volume, that it is a monument at once worthy of the naturalist whose name it bears and creditable to his literary executor, who has shown excellent judgment in his selection of matter, and good taste in the illustrations, of which latter it is only needful to observe that they are from the pencils of Hewitson and Wolf.

To all oologists the 'Ootheca' will be indispensable.

*Catalogue of the Mammalia in the Collection of the Australian Museum.* By GERARD KREFFT, Curator and Secretary. Sydney : printed by order of the Trustees. 1864.

This Catalogue is prepared on the model of Dr. Gray's 'List of Mammalia in the British Museum.' Indeed it is almost a facsimile in form and appearance, with the addition of a few notes on the habits of some of the more recently discovered species, the description of three or four which Mr. Krefft thinks had not been described before, a synopsis of the dental formula of each genus, and some short directions for the preservation of specimens. Considerable attention is paid to the local names which are given to the animals in the different districts of Australia which they inhabit.

We may give the following as a specimen of the notes that it contains. Under *Phascogale penicillata*, Mr. Krefft observes—"The female is not provided with any visible pouch; the number of mammae is ten, and as many young are occasionally brought forth, though probably not more than four or five reach maturity." After quoting Mr. Gould's account of its habits, he proceeds—"As I have frequent opportunities of observing this animal, I am able to state that Mr. Gould's charges as to its depredations are quite unfounded, as it is a truly insectivorous animal, which may, indeed, occasionally capture a small bird or a mouse. When it has taken up its quarters in a store, the owner can derive benefit only from its presence, as it destroys cockroaches and other insects, and soon clears the place of smaller rodents, though it is no match for a rat" (p. 29).

The collection consists of 283 species, thus divided :—Primates 45, Feræ 62, Marsupialia 59, Rodentia 57, Edentata 7, Pachydermata 7, Ruminantia 35, Cete 11.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### ROYAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 15, 1864.—J. P. Gassiot, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

"On the Structure and Affinities of *Eozoon Canadense*." In a Letter to the President. By W. B. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S.

I cannot doubt that your attention has been drawn to the discovery announced by Sir Charles Lyell in his Presidential Address at the late Meeting of the British Association, of large masses of a fossil organism referable to the Foraminiferous type, near the base